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1. Kosice is located near the Hungarian frontier. It had 70,000 inhabitants, of whom approximately 80% were Slovak and 20% Hungarian. Seventy per cent of the population spoke Hungarian.
2. The names of the streets [redacted] were correct as of 1949. However, they were changed often according to the political requirements of the moment. For example, immediately following World War II, Kosice had Churchill and Roosevelt Avenues, both of which have since been renamed.
3. The Hlavna ulica, Pestianska trieda, Majzisova ulica, Legionarske namestie, and Modlavska ulica were the main streets and the fore the widest. They were approximately 20 to 30 meters wide. Some of the streets were paved with asphalt and most of the others with cubical stone blocks.
4. The streetcar system of Kosice operated only on the main streets. It was in very bad operating shape with old reconditioned cars. The USSR removed what the Germans left, including repair facilities and replacement equipment.
5. The railroad station was the center of a network servicing Eastern Slovakia; Presov and Zilina to the north, and Michalany and Cop to the south. Cop was the connecting point between Slovakia and Sub-Carpathia. The railroad station in Kosice also had large marshalling yards with numerous repair shops at the southern edge. A very large warehouse lined the tracks to the north of the yard. There was always a great number of locomotives stationed both in the repair yards and in the coal supply yards.
6. The Hornad River flowed from the north to the south along the eastern edge of the city. Its average depth was one meter and it was approximately 60 to 80 meters in width. There was a railroad bridge about

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five kilometers north of the city and another bridge about three kilometers south of the city. The two highway bridges of the Hornad River, leading towards the east, were constructed of heavy structural steel and concrete. Each bridge consisted of three arches. The five or six smaller bridges, crossing the narrow branch of the Hornad, were 15 to 20 meters in length, constructed of concrete and wood.

7. Most of the buildings were constructed of either stone or brick. A few of the newer five to eight-story buildings however were of structural steel and brick construction. All of the buildings had high peaked roofs with attics. The older buildings were roofed with slate shingles and tin plates. The newer buildings and homes had asbestos shingles. Residential homes averaged from two to four stories.
8. Educational institutions consisted of the customary elementary and gymnasiums. Early in 1949 a college of technical studies was opened.
9. Kosice had one large "State" hospital that consisted of twelve pavilions. The buildings and facilities were quite modern and well equipped. The State Hospital could accommodate 1200 patients. It had a complete X-ray department for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Its laboratory was opened by a bacteriologist who performed diagnoses in addition to research. There was a large medical staff to care for all surgical cases and common diseases. The women's clinic was located in a separate two-story building and had approximately 150 patients. The polyclinic was for ambulatory patients but mostly for diagnostic purposes. The military had its own hospital, a large four-story building with complete, modern equipment and medical staff.
10. Industry in Kosice produced mainly civilian goods for everyday use such as soap, margarine, beer, tobacco, and brushes. There was also a small plant that produced and filled tanks with oxygen and carbonic acid. The Iron Works of Kosice and a few smaller shops were engaged in manufacturing boilers, small machine tools, pumps, and household goods. The pump shop [redacted] was a medium size plant that manufactured reciprocating pumps, piston and plunger pumps, centrifugal pumps with impellers, rotary pumps with gears, boiler-feed pumps, and sewage and sump pumps. This plant employed 70 persons who were engaged in the manufacturing. The drafting department consisted of a chief engineer and six draftsmen.
11. Kosice housed the largest military garrison in Eastern Slovakia. It numbered approximately 15,000 men.
12. The adjacent military airport was not considered one of the strategically large airports of Slovakia. The only planes [redacted] were the conventional single-engine propeller driven type.
13. The security forces of Kosice were under the direction of the State Police. Several smaller police stations were scattered throughout the city.

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